

No Discount. The Greatest
EVENING PAPER.
THE POST-DISPATCH.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

STARTLING! REALISTIC!
And Accurate in its News.
The POST-DISPATCH.

VOL. 88.—NO. 178.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1888.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIER, TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.

WOCRAWFORD'S

Monday.

Crawford's Clearance Sale!

This, that and the other.
Bright or dull jet bullet or flat dress buttons cut from 35 cents to 5 cents a dozen.
Steel, dull and bright metal, all the stylish metal buttons, cut from 25 and 50 cents to 5 cents a dozen.
15-cent jet and fancy dress buttons cut to 1 cent a dozen.

During the Crawford Clearance Sale there will be offered special bargains for special days. These goods will be sold at the prices named for the day named only!

Tuesday Specials.

We will sell 100 Ladies' \$1.35 flannel skirt patterns, black and white, grey, red, blue, etc., deep striped or plaid borders, 2 1/2 yards wide, 1 yard long, 85 cents! Country orders must be dated Tuesday.
Special No. 2.—66-inch double satin damask, choicest designs, cut from \$1.15 to 75 cents a yard.
German damask, knotted fringed, full bleached, plain white and with red border, 20x40 inches, 18 cents.

Men's fine rolled gold plate sleeve-buttons cut from 75 cents to 35 cents a pair.
Men's fine rolled gold plate watch chains cut from \$1.25 to 75 cents.

46-inch all-wool imported English plaid cheviots, all shades, beautiful goods, cut from 85 cents to 47 1/2 cents.

Our sale is a boomer!

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

Go to-day—mercury 30 deg. 9 a.m.—and see

THE ZEPHYR PORTABLE HEATER,

Comfortably warming the following places:

Chas. H. Thuermer & Co., Galvanized Iron Works,

No. 10 and 12 South Jefferson av.

Factory workshop 120x45x16.

Armour Packing Co., 2030 Clark av.

General office, frame, two exposures.

Langenberg Bros. & Co., 18 N. 3d st.

Suite three large connecting offices.

H. Von Phil Taylor, M. P. Office, 6th & Locust

Entire five-room flat, 1926 Oregon av.

M. A. Seed Dry Plate Co., 1102 Washington av.

One warm school; one, small house.

Werth & Windmiller, 3d bet. Market and

Chestnut.

All their offices on second floor.

P. McCann, 2305 Walnut st.

Hall and four rooms; residence.

Capt. John McKenna, 319 N. Commercial,

Hall and four rooms; residence.

Wm. A. Albright, Kirkwood,

Hall and four rooms; residence.

W. A. Tracy, 3018 Thomas st.

Two parlors and hall, etc.

Prices: Small, \$40; medium, \$65; large, \$92.

Office 804 Olive; Store 5 S. Jefferson.

Capitalists' Attention!

Being "land poor," I am compelled to offer the following property in Chicago for sale:

298 feet, river front, newly docked, and fronting

250 feet on prominent thoroughfare, with switch

privileges. Lumber yard, etc. \$100,000.

100 feet, Lincoln park, etc. \$20,000.

4 lots running through from Lincoln avenue to

landed avenue, suitable for residence or business

property. \$20,000.

Also, in city of Kewanee, Wis., 5 acres fronting

river. Can be either docked or subdivided to ad-

vantage. \$10,000.

These places are all free from encumbrance and

are rare bargains. Address: G. CHAS. KOCH,

250 Cass st., Chicago.

ELECTION NOTICES.

BOATMEN'S SAVING BANK, St. Louis, Decem-

ber 20, 1887.—Stockholders are hereby notified

that an election for eleven Directors of this bank, to

serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking

house on Monday, January 9, 1888, polls open from

9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

W. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

NORTHEASTERN BANK, St. Louis, December 31,

1887.—The annual meeting of the stockholders

for election of eleven Directors of this bank, to

serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking

house on Monday, January 9, 1888, polls open from

9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

F. BREMERMAN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Third National Bank of

St. Louis, December 31, 1887. The regular

annual election for nine (9) Directors of this bank



When with some soap a salesman told
Comes in your place to there unfold
His samples, and proceeds to say:
"This equals, sir, in every way
The IVORY; 'tis made in fact
By the same formula exact;
'Tis just as white, indeed the man
Who makes this soap by perfect plan,
Has made the IVORY over and over
For Procter & Gamble heretofore.
Besides, this soap brings to the till
More profit than the IVORY will."

He means to use by such a game,
Your reputation and good name
A fraud or counterfeit to sell
Of what is known and proven well.

This means his soap will never go
On its own merits fast or slow;
And you, like him, the truth must toss
Clean overboard, or sell at loss. [And
It means still more, that throughout the
The IVORY SOAP is in great demand.
For none chase with imitations frail
An article that has no sale.
And who for counterfeit will pay
The price of genuine goods to-day?
Then whence can the advantage flow
Or how can you "more profit" know?

Reply to all who do intend
To use you thus to gain their end:
"When you for your own soap create,
Upon its worth demand as great
As IVORY SOAP this day can claim,
I'll buy, should trade require the same;
But have no time, I tell you true,
To introduce your soap for you,
And customers perhaps offend
With goods I fear to recommend."
Don't buy the soap that salesmen say:
"Is like the IVORY every way."
For grocers can this tale unfold
Of every hundred cakes they sold
On seventy-five a loss they bore,
Or else it never had left their store.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the IVORY," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "IVORY" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1885, by Procter & Gamble.

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO.,

Washington Av. and Eleventh St.,

Have a Larger and More Varied Assortment of

Ladies' Fine Stationery

Than can be found elsewhere. The quality and style

of our

Engraved Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations

Cannot Be Equaled in St. Louis.

They also wish to impress on the minds of Business Men that they keep a large stock of OFFICE STATIONERY, make BLANK BOOKS, do JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHING.

"Home Comfort" Ranges

ALL WROUGHT AND

MALLEABLE IRON.

USES SOFT OR HARD

COAL OR WOOD.

EXCEL all others in

BEAUTY OF

DESIGN.

EXCEL all others in

DURABILITY

and ECONOMY.

EXCEL all others for

BAKING,

BROILING or

ROASTING.

Examine before

buying, and be

convinced of above

facts.

LOWER WARNING CLOSET.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.—411 N. Fourth St.

Pal. GIFTING

and

PUMPING GRATE.

RAILED

ASH PAN.

EXCEL all others for

BAKING,

BROILING or

ROASTING.

Examine before

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WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.—411 N. Fourth St.

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PUMPING GRATE.

RAILED

ASH PAN.

LATEST EDITION

BLUNT IN JAIL.

The First Englishman Sent to Prison Under the Coercion Act.

Collision Between the People and Police Averted by Timely Interference.

Mr. Blunt and Lady Ann Popular in Social and Political Circles.—The Convicted Member of Parliament Doves the Prison Garb.—Mme. Crispien's Revenge for a Social Slight.—A Curious Scene at the Vatican.—Removal of the Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial.—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

DUBLIN, January 9.—The conviction of the sentence of Mr. W. J. Blunt and his prompt arrest and subsequent removal to Galway have aroused great interest and a feeling of indignation throughout the country. Lady Blunt was permitted to accompany her husband to Galway, where, of course, they separated. Among the messages of sympathy received by Lady Blunt was one from the Marquis of Ripon at Galway. A collision between the people and police was averted by the intervention of Dr. Tanner, M. P. At Galway an address from the people and people, Bishop Duggan being in attendance, was presented to Mr. Blunt. Mr. Blunt, in reply, said he was deeply gratified by the action of the Government in sending Mr. Blunt to prison. He said he had been in Ireland at the time he would have been in the United States, and that he was deeply gratified by the action of the Government in sending Mr. Blunt to prison. He said he had been in Ireland at the time he would have been in the United States, and that he was deeply gratified by the action of the Government in sending Mr. Blunt to prison.

The Freeman's Journal to-day will inaugurate a "Blunt Defense Fund," which will elicit in a practical form the feelings of the people of England and Scotland as well as Ireland, and perhaps take in even a much wider field. Mr. W. J. Blunt, on being taken to jail Saturday, donned the prison garb under protest.

THE DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

W. J. Blunt, the first Englishman sent to prison in Great Britain under the coercion act, has a very interesting history, which has lost none of its charms to Americans because of his being at present confined as a criminal in the Galway jail. He was born in 1840, and is descended from an old but untitled English family, which for many generations has been conspicuous in Sussex County. Their home, known as Crabtree Park, is situated near Three Bridges. W. J. Blunt succeeded to the estate and an income of \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year on the death of his father, at which time he retired from the active list in the diplomatic service. He entered the diplomatic service when a young man and served successfully as Secretary of the British Legations at Athens, Madrid, Paris, Vienna and Buenos Ayres. In 1880 he married Lady Ann King Noel, the only daughter of Ada, Countess of Lovelace, who was the only child of Lord Byron, and to whom he addressed much of his poetry. Lady Ann was three years his husband's senior, having been born in 1837. They have one child, a daughter. In 1873 or 1874, Mr. Blunt and his wife made an adventurous tour through Arabia. They started from Damascus and journeyed through the Desert of Nejd, and made their way to Muscat on the Persian Gulf, visiting a country till then held to be inaccessible to European travelers. On their return to England Mr. Blunt published an interesting and graphic description of the manner of their reception at the courts of the various sheiks. He brought back with him several beautiful and highly-bred Arab mares of the purest Nejd blood. These were the first specimens of which highly-bred Arabian mares were brought to Europe, for while both Arab chiefs and other Oriental potentates were quick ready to dispose of stallions, they had a kind of superstition about letting mares go out of the country. Mr. Blunt set up horse-breeding in the latter part of his life, and devoted much of his time to acclimating Arabian horses and introducing the strain on the English turf. He has published several remarkable articles on the superiority of the Arabian horses in the Nineteenth Century Review.

COMMENDABLE ECCENTRICITY.

With just a touch of eccentricity in his character, Mr. Blunt imagines it is always his mission to interest himself in behalf of the oppressed races, and in 1885 he was one of the most ardent supporters of Arabi Pasha in the latter's insurrection against the Khedive of Egypt. When Arabi was imprisoned and tried on the charge of high treason after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he insisted that the trial should be public, and that European counsel should be assigned to the prisoner. He defrayed the total expense of the defense, amounting to over \$25,000, out of his own pocket. He subsequently sailed with Lady Ann Blunt for Bombay and spent a whole year touring through India. Thanks to his advocacy of Arabi Pasha and his sowed predilection for the Mohammedan religion he was received with open arms by the followers of the prophet throughout the great Indian Empire, and he took a prominent part in a native agitation for the redress of their grievances and for a greater share in the government of the country. His position in India was somewhat of an abnormal one, for while owing to his social connection he was invariably the guest of the local Governors or principal British officials, the agitations in which he took so prominent a part were of course directed absolutely against the Government, and on one occasion a considerable scandal was caused by his driving in the Governor's private carriage with the Governor's private servants in attendance to an

anti-Government meeting. On his return from India he expressed the intention of landing with his wife at Suez with the purpose of visiting landed estates which he had acquired near Cairo. Orders were given by the Egyptian Government that neither he nor Lady Ann should be allowed to land, a circumstance which

CAUSED CONSIDERABLE OUTCRY.

His sympathies were speedily aroused in behalf of Ireland, which, coupled with his great intimacy with the entire Gladstone family, has caused both him and his wife to become ardent supporters of Mr. Gladstone's home rule doctrine. Mr. Blunt, besides figuring still on the Foreign Office list, is a member of the Garrick, St. James, Marlborough and Brooks clubs, and is one of the best-known and most popular men in London society, which, however, looks upon both him and his wife as being slightly eccentric, although exceedingly clever. He is not a striking-looking man, being of slight build and emaciated appearance, which is accentuated by a long beard. The offense for which he is imprisoned is having taken part in a proclaimed meeting—that is a meeting forbidden by the British Government under the coercion act, which makes participation therein a criminal offense. It seems he was about to make a speech and was on the platform accompanied by his wife when the police interfered and attempted to force him and Lady Ann Blunt to leave the platform. Mr. Blunt resisted and was arrested and tried for the double offense of taking part in a proclaimed meeting and resisting the police, and has been sentenced to two months in jail as stated in a cablegram to the Post-Dispatch yesterday.

MME. CRISPIEN'S REVENGE.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

ROME, January 9.—The friction between the Vatican and Quirinal is great. It has been considerably heightened by the peremptory deposition of the Duke of Turlin from his position as Mayor of Rome. Many explanations have been given of this most severe punishment for simply paying his respects to the Pope's Cardinals' secretary. It now appears that the upset and consequent bad feeling all came from the wife of Sig. Crispien for social slight inflicted upon her. Sig. Crispien has had three wives; one died, another was divorced after some scandal. The present wife is from Syracuse, where her reputation was such that when she came to Rome even as wife of the prominent Italian leader, she found the doors of the Roman aristocracy absolutely closed to her. But in spite of her stormy past she was finally reconciled by Queen Margaret. After this Mme. Crispien expected no more opposition, but this reception, given for political reasons, did not open to her a single door of the exclusive Roman houses. Some political houses received her. A few weeks ago Mme. Crispien, in the house of a foreign ambassador, saw the Duchess of Turlin. Mme. Crispien asked to be presented to the Duchess, but she was refused, and when Mme. Crispien's request was insisted upon the Duchess left the house. Mme. Crispien, in revenge for this affront, made most publicly, demanded the Duke of Turlin's removal, which no one here believes would have been thought of if it had not been for Mme. Crispien's desire for revenge.

WON BY A RUSSIAN.

The International Skating Contest at Vienna.—The Winner Decorated.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

VIENNA, January 9.—Yesterday the international skating contest was held in the presence of many thousands during a sudden thaw, which was very agreeable for the spectators, but interfered greatly with the skaters. Great efforts were made by the Austrian competitors to retain the championship, but a Russian youth, Alexander Von Fannell, won the race easily, being 130 yards in advance of the second skater. The distance was one English mile and the time occupied by the Russian was 3 min. 35 sec. This beats the record of Alex. Paulson from Christiania. The Russian seemed to make no effort, but flew over the soft ice like a great bird and did not seem in the least exhausted when he had skated seven times around the ice rink, that is about 1,300 yards. He was loudly cheered and afterwards decorated with the gold medal and belt of the Austrian championship.

A CURIOUS SCENE.

Two Thousand Spanish Pilgrims at the Vatican.—Germany's Envoy.

ROME, January 9.—Yesterday morning about two thousand Spanish pilgrims were received by the Pope, and passed in front of His Holiness in single file, each pilgrim presenting his Holiness with a certificate of the Peter's Pence that he had paid into the bank. This system has been followed by all the other pilgrims. Some curious scenes appeared. One pilgrim on finding himself in front of Leo XIII. burst into tears, and while kissing the ring called out, "Long live the Pope." His Holiness was visibly affected. He received in state the special envoy of the Emperor of Germany. In reply to the envoy's speech he said that he was greatly touched at this new proof of the Emperor's affection, which afforded fresh evidence of the excellent relations existing between Germany and the Papacy. The health of the Pope, in spite of the great fatigue that he has undergone, is excellent. The exhibition of the jubilee presents was yesterday only for pilgrims. Ten thousand visited the Vatican.

M. GREY'S MEMOIRS.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, January 9.—Mr. Grey is busy upon his memoirs, the title chosen being "The Memoirs of a President." He has collected data from day to day for this work through-out his whole term of office. Another interesting memoir is the autobiography of Signor Minghetti, the famous Italian statesman, which has been discovered among the deceased's papers and will shortly see the light.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL REMAINS REMOVED.

LONDON, January 9.—The remains of Napoleon III. and his son, the Prince Imperial, were removed from Chislehurst to Farnborough, where they will be deposited in the mausoleum erected by the ex-Empress Eugenie. After religious services at Chislehurst the bodies were conveyed in solemn state to the railway station.

IRELAND.

THOMAS HARRINGTON ON TRIAL.

DUBLIN, January 9.—Mr. Timothy Harrington, Member of Parliament, was placed on trial at Tralee to-day on the charge of publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. His brother Edward, also a Member of Parliament, and who was convicted on December 3 and sen-

tenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge similar to the one preferred against Timothy, was called as a witness and testified that his brother had no share in the management or profits of the Sentinel and was entirely ignorant of the alleged illegal matters published therein.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CABLE SUCCEEDS.

PARIS, January 9.—The Tribunal of Commerce has delivered a judgment ordering the French Cable Company to conform to the conditions of its agreement with the Anglo-American Cable Company, and to pay all costs and certain amount of damages per day for each day's delay in carrying out the agreement.

RUSSIA.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 9.—Well-informed persons consider that although the political situation is decidedly improved, the improvement is only conditional, and that if the European cabinets confine themselves to platitudinous statements and fail to take corresponding action the situation will shortly become as critical as it was two weeks ago. The Gazette, announcing that the first series of time-expired guardmen have already been dismissed and that infantry dismissals will follow shortly, instead of on March 1, the usual period, welcomes the measure as an augury of peace, arguing that these forces would not be dismissed were it likely their services would shortly be required.

MEXICO.

COLONIZATION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 9.—The organs adverse to the present Administration have lately been attacking the Government with considerable virulence on the score of its colonization schemes in Lower California. It is said the schemes are being carried out by a large and powerful company known as the International Colonization Company. Important concessions have been made to it by the Mexican Government, and the enterprise promises to be successful. A large number of colonists are Americans, a fact which inspires some alarm among the more timid class of Mexicans. A paragraph which originally appeared in a Baltimore paper has been copied here in some organs to the effect that the lands now occupied by the International Company are covered by previous titles. This rumor has been ascertained to be unfounded, the best lawyers of this city declaring that the title of the International Company is perfectly clear and without flaw of any kind. All the principal members of the International Company are Mexicans, who, vigorously rebuff the charge of lack of patriotism urged against them by certain classes of their fellow-countrymen.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION.

BERLIN, January 9.—Emperor William slept better last night.

THE BOWMAN DIVORCE CASE.

One Week's Grace Granted the Defendant by Plaintiff's Counsel.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 8.—The famous divorce case of Ida M. Bowman against Frank J. Bowman, the well-known St. Louis attorney, was called in Chancellor Murray F. Tuley's court this morning. As usual during the recent proceedings in the case, the courtroom was crowded by leading members of the bar, the litigation having now reached its most novel and surprising stage. Bowman intends, it is said, to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Appellate Court to allow an appeal. The Appellate Court recently approved the decision given by Judge Tuley in the Circuit Court allowing Mrs. Bowman alimony pendente lite, as well as solicitor's fees, amounting to \$800. Judge Moran of the Appellate Court denied the appeal upon the ground that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction, and the action of the Appellate Court was final. Having been ignominiously worsted in every phase of the litigation before the several courts here, there is nothing now between Bowman's arrest and the payment of the money. Case & Hogan, Mrs. Bowman's attorneys, contended this morning to secure the motion for one week, on the request of Bowman's counsel, who will, notwithstanding the ruling of the Appellate Court, have to apply to the Supreme Court. Messrs. Case and Hogan felt assured that the Supreme Court would not interfere or set aside the opinion of the Appellate Court in the case, after exacting certain stipulations from Bowman's attorneys in favor of their client, gave them a few more days either to pay the money or to let Bowman go to jail. In the event of the motion of the complainant not being sustained by the court, there is little doubt Bowman's arrest in contempt of Judge Tuley will leave an attachment against his body and have him brought into court and imprisoned until such time as he obeys the Chancellor's order. In the meantime new developments are pending in the proceedings for divorce in order that the case may reach a speedy trial.

THAT BLACKMAILING CASE.

One of the Charges Against Charles Miller Continued Generally To-Day.

As was predicted in Saturday's Post-Dispatch the case of perjury against Charles Miller, which was docketed for a hearing in Judge Noonan's court this morning, was dropped. Continued generally by consent in the entry. This is virtually an outright dismissal, the only difference being that under a continuance of the case a new trial would be docketed if the prosecuting witness saw fit to bring it up again on account of some future bad act of the defendant. There is still a case of conspiracy pending against Miller and Emma Rickert. It will be up in a few days. The charge is only a misdemeanor, Miller and the Rickert woman, now his wife, being charged with conspiring to blackmail and extort money from John M. Sellers by having the woman bring a breach of promise suit against him. That there is no intention to prosecute the woman in the case is best evidenced by the fact that she was not arrested Saturday while in the building to marry Miller, although the warrant for her arrest had not yet been served. Steps are now being taken to have Miller plead guilty to the charge when the case comes up and have the Court fine him and stay the case on good behavior. This would give Mr. Sellers his vindication without harming Miller. Both Miller and the Rickert woman have already admitted the conspiracy. If there was any intention to prosecute Miller Mr. Sellers' attorneys would never have assisted in getting the couple married, as they would need their testimony against Miller and a wife cannot testify against her husband except in cases where she is the injured party, such as an assault on her by her husband, cases of abandonment, etc.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Charles Scott, a colored waiter at the Lindell Hotel, was tried in the Criminal Court to-day on a charge of assisting to kill, convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

On September 27 he had a row with Anderson J. McCoy, one of the head waiters at the hotel, over carrying some dirty dishes and he slashed McCoy over the back and shoulders several times with a knife.

PROBABLE PASTORS.

Religious News.
The Baptist people were much annoyed this morning on receiving their Eastern organ

Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia had been called by the Second Baptist Church at a salary of \$10,000. They all regretted that their church paper had gone further than the statement made in the POST-DISPATCH, and beyond the facts. The first intimation that Dr. Hoyt would be Dr. Boyd's successor.

[illegible]

Good friends of La Grange college. George H. H. Hilton, who presided yesterday at the annual conference of the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, reported the re-election of all the Sunday school teachers and the election of a new and interesting pupil. Rev. John Edwards, pastor of the La Grange church, reported the re-election of all the Sunday school teachers and the election of a new and interesting pupil. Rev. John Edwards, pastor of the La Grange church, reported the re-election of all the Sunday school teachers and the election of a new and interesting pupil.

Rev. Dr. Hollifield was the object of some attention, and several pastors gathered around him to say that he shouldn't go to Philadelphia, to which city the POST-DISPATCH announced a week ago he had been called. Dr. Brank drew himself up to his full height of five feet six inches and said he

would vote in the Presbytery against allowing the Grand avenue pastor to go. Dr. Hollifield has not received the call officially, but his people, who saw the announcement in the POST-DISPATCH, have passed unanimous resolutions urging him to remain.

THE NEW CHRISTIAN PASTOR.
While the Baptists had the pastor of the Sec-

ond Church in mind, the Christian pastors were listening to Rev. O. A. Bartholomew of Danville, Ky., tell how he liked the First Church, where he preached yesterday. He declared himself much pleased with the outlook. There is no reason for believing that the prospective call to Mr. Bartholomew, mentioned in Friday's

POST-DISPATCH, will not be sent. He made a decidedly favorable impression yesterday and the congregation expressed themselves as very much taken with him. There is no doubt that the call will be extended, but it is not so sure that it will be accepted. Mr. Bartholomew found the acoustic properties of the church miserable, and if he

accepts any all it will be on condition that the church change its location at once.

Rev. J. M. Tribie, the resigned pastor of the Central Christian Church, will leave for his old church in Buffalo, N. Y. next week. No one has yet been selected to succeed him. The church wanted Rev. Mr. Sweeney of Columbus, who preached at the dedication of

the new coime, but his onoun would not part with him. Indeed, when he wanted to return to St. Louis to carry on for a week or two the revival he had commenced, his flock wouldn't hear of it, being fearful he might be secured by St. Louis. Next Monday Rev. E. B. Powell of Louisville will come to preach a Sunday or two at Central. He is a

The statement in the Post-Dispatch that Rev. S. H. Werlein of New Orleans had been selected for the new Lafayette Park Southern Methodist Church has been confirmed by a dispatch received by Presi-

ing Elder Finney from Bishop Key, announcing that Mr. Werlein would come to St. Louis. At to-day's meeting of the Southern Methodists Rev. C. M. Ledbetter, the new pastor of the Bellefontaine Church, for the first time met his brethren. He said things at his new charge were encouraging. The Northern Methodists took up nearly all

which were collectively a tragedy picture presented to the meeting by the artist, Rev. T. H. Hagerty, who is as felicitous with the pencil as he is with his tongue.

Corporation Elections.

The Franklin Bank to-day re-elected its

Henry Meyer President, Francis H. Krenning Vice President, H. F. Platt, F. W. Reip, Schlaeger, J. G. Keiser, Geo. A. Whippert, James Forbes, A. Moll, J. B. Woestman, Directors and G. W. Garrett, Cashier.

The Board of Directors of Sportsman's Park

The German Savings Institution to-day elected the following directors: F.W. Meister,

The Boatman's Saving Bank to-day re-elected the following as Board of Directors for 1888: Samuel Cupples, George S. Drake, Carlos S. Greeley, Wm. A. Hargadine, Jerome Hill, Wm. L. Huse, Rufus J. Lack-

The Washington Mutual Insurance Company re-elected the following directors to-day: Wm. C. Cline, Chas. H. Egan and Arthur C. Jones.

The Ryan Bros. Preserving Company, related the following officers to-day: Bernard

The Todd & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company elected the following officers to-day: Henry Stanley, President and Treasurer; Washington Todd, Vice-President, and E. U. Teuscher, Secretary and Superintendent.

Belleville.
Mr. W. Snyder, Jr., son of Circuit-Judge Snyder, is seriously ill.
Mr. Adam Fischer, aged 74 years, one of the oldest residents of Freeburg, died Saturday night.

Circuit-Clerk Scheel has shipped eight or ten Cochon chickens to the poultry show at Atlanta, Ga.

A marriage license was issued to-day to John Sweeney and Kate Talvey, both of East St. Louis.

Township-Collector John Winter and his assistant, Mr. A. A. Fisher, started on the

The stockholders of the Pump & Skew-works have elected the following Board of Directors: Charles Becker, Fred Suttler, George C. Neb-

and, James H. Thomas and J. J. Weingartner, Jr.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH FULTON, President.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo.,
as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning, \$10.00
Six months, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning, \$5.00
Three months, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning, \$2.50
By the week (delivered by carrier), 50
Sunday Edition, by mail, per year, 50
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid, \$1.00
Six months, postage paid, 50
All business or news letters or telegrams must be addressed
POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Editorial Rooms, 501
Business Office, 503

London Office, 32 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

HIGH-WATER MARK, 54,420.

The circulation of the DAILY POST-DISPATCH in the City of St. Louis is larger every week than that of any other newspaper in the City.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND—A Hole in the Ground.
OLYMPIA—Helen's Evangelism.
PROFESSOR—The Trial.
FORSYTH—The Trial.
STANDARD—The Trial.
CARNOT—The Trial.
CARNOT—The Trial.

The indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 3 p. m. to-day for Missouri are: Warmer, fair weather; light to fresh winds, increasing in force and becoming southeasterly.

HIGGINS has sunk into oblivion, which makes the new year all the more bright and cheery.

THE war-tariff crank continues his insane clamor for more millionaires and more paupers.

THE list of subscribers to the Gas-Trust agreement was published in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH exclusively.

SOME aspiring Republican should now repeat Mr. BLAIR's old pir-iron speech that was especially prepared for Western use.

THERE is reason for believing that the New York Tribune burned its fingers in its headlong assaults on the reports of the Pacific Railroad Commission.

FORAKER's best chance to tell the truth is to try it when he's asleep. This statement receives needless confirmation in his latest fabrications about LAMAR.

NOW that Mr. GAY WATERS has written a volume of poems about the Sioux, SITTING BULL will claim a literary atmosphere fully equal to that of Chicago.

THE Glover boom is taking a firm hold among the country papers. They come to us week after week with pleasant notices of the young Congressman from St. Louis.

OUR esteemed contemporaries do not seem to have caught on to the secret of getting the news relating to the Gas Trust and other matters of municipal importance.

A CONTEMPORARY claims that the Chicago people all pronounce DANTE as a monosyllable. This shows that they are enterprising folk, and ready to save time at any price.

THE Bostonians, after crowning JOHN SHERMAN with laurel, have invited JOHN SHERMAN to address them. So fades the old-time Boston, with its Athenian spirit and its lofty out.

WHY all this talk about "the principle of protection"? It is not proposed to disturb that. The tariff reformers propose to protect more people than have been protected for a great many years.

IT is conceded that the Blair bill is the champion bore of the Senate. Its introduction can clear both the Senate Chamber and the galleries. So, in one respect at least, Senator BLAIR is the worthy rival of INGALLS.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD calls Mr. HENRY GEORGE "a luckless charlatan." These good people are too unlike to appreciate each other. There is no point of resemblance except their common inability to get an office.

IF the surplus fell from the skies, like manna in the wilderness, no sensible person would object to perpetuating it and distributing it among the people. But it comes in a different way altogether, and, for sufficient reasons, it must go.

IF Mr. HENRY GEORGE intends to organize a side-show as an offset against the Prohibition movement he should begin at once. The side-show profession may seem simple, but some preliminary training is necessary to make it work with brilliant success.

SENATOR SHERMAN's speech showed him to be rather weak and rusty on United States history. For this reason he should not try to write the history of this country. If he should run for the Presidency and be defeated. Let him tackle some European country.

The New York WORLD now has in successful operation the largest printing press ever constructed. Of course it could be duplicated by any other New York paper with sufficient money, but THE WORLD is the only metropolitan paper that has any use for such a monster of mechanism.

The Paterson Guardian says that the Republicans should nominate LELAND STANFORD for President and JAY GOULD for Vice-President. If they should adopt this plan Mr. GOULD would be subjected to some embarrassment in conducting an extensive political campaign; for it is well known that he is a Republican in Republican States, a Democrat in Democratic States, and doubtful in doubtful States.

THE mining and market reports of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH are not merely a specialty with us, but an exclusive feature which no other paper has as yet imitated. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is the only Sunday paper in which the people of the West who are interested either in the markets of New York or in the mines of the West can always count on finding the latest news in full by telegraph in readable shape.

We should much like to know whether Chicago gets a yellower, dimmer or more offensive article from her Gas Trust than we get from ours. To judge from the Tribune's reports, Chicago is using now the worst gas ever consumed in that city, and is perfectly amazed at the powerful effect it seems to have on the meter and the monthly bills. The more electricity lights supersede the gas jets in any establishment, the bigger grow the bills for gas consumed in the few remaining gas burners. But as we pay for gas inspection in this city without getting it, we have no means of comparison. All we know is that Chicago gets her gas at a price nominally much lower than ours and still is not happy. She is fighting Mr. Gibbs' Gas Trust with quo warrants suits and with much louder complaints than are ever heard in any city so much accustomed to suffer from incorporated robbery as St. Louis.

MR. GAS TRUST GIBBS' aspersion of the personal motives of Mayor FRANCIS and City Counselor BELL was about as ineffectual as the cry of "blackmail" and "demagogue" raised by STANFORD and HUNTINGTON against all who assail their Pacific railroad management. In their struggle with trusts and predatory monopolies the people can expect nothing but abuse of faithful public officers from trust bosses who have failed to bulldoze, corrupt or cajole them. Mr. GIBBS' method of forming gas trusts in various cities are receiving a pretty severe ventilation just now, and regard for the fragility of his own glass house should make him more cautious about starting the stone-throwing game in St. Louis. This is not the only city in which he has quo warranto suits on his hands, and after a while it may turn out that Boston will find it to his interest to sneak suddenly out of a mud-throwing bout started by himself.

Sherman's Bounty Scheme.
From the Chicago Tribune (T. J.).
But if a bounty is to be paid on sugar-growing, why not on wheat, corn, barley, oats and live stock? Who needs or deserves a bounty more than the hard-working and miserably-paid Western farmers who sell their surplus productions in the free trade markets of Europe, and buy all their goods, tools, machinery, clothing and necessities from American tariff-protected trusts and monopolies? Western farmers would be glad to have a bounty of one cent a bushel on corn, 25 cents a bushel on wheat, 10 cents a pound on butter, 5 cents on pork, and on other products in like measure, and if a Treasury bonus to be paid any department of agriculture why should it not go to the branch which has deserved the most, suffered longest, and received the least? Sherman loses his bearings altogether when he proposes to bonus the ex-rebels who are working the sugar plantations of Louisiana with negro labor and leave the honest and patriotic farmers out in the cold. Surely this scheme is not in the interest of the negroes on the sugar plantations. They get no protection now, and would not under the bounty system, and would still be required to toll for a bare subsistence. The tariff reformers propose to protect the tolling blacks instead of their ex-rebel bosses on the sugar plantations who would advocate a far different policy. If the monopoly plantations were broken up and the land devoted to the more profitable culture of cotton many of the blacks might get patches of land for themselves instead of depending for a livelihood on the beggary wages paid by the plantation bosses.

The Glover Boom.
From the Odessa Democrat.
While our preference for Governor is outside of St. Louis, yet it compelled to take a St. Louis man Glover is our choice by long odds over Francis or Claiborne. John M. Glover is a very able man and as bold as he is able. He would unquestionably make a good Governor.

From the Bonville Topic.
Hon. John M. Glover's candidacy for Governor at the next election is personally pronounced by him. Mr. Glover means business and his record will bear out our judgment that the man who is the next Governor of Missouri will have no walk-over with him, but will have to get up and dust himself. Mr. Glover, whether pacifist or not, is young and aggressive and will work for what he wants.

From the Independence Progress.
Hon. John M. Glover, present Member of Congress from St. Louis, is a very popular gentleman all over the State of Missouri. His name has been mentioned by a number of his friends in connection with the State Convention which will nominate a Governor the coming summer. If the nomination should fall to Col. Glover the Progress will throw up its hands and say it is up to the voters to give him his money, which he will be entitled to.

From the Boston Herald.
Rich people can afford to feel the inconvenience of high tariff once a year. They press upon poor people all the time.

"A Most Ingenious Farlander."
From the Chicago Times.
It isn't that our gas is not cheap enough. It is that they charge too much for it.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EMPIRE STATE WAITING FOR DEVELOPMENTS.

The Secrecy of Candidates for Governor of New York—Hispanic Election Ruined the Hopes of the Politicians—The Junior New York Senator Tossled With the Buzzing of the Presidential Bee.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—The New York Republicans are very quiet and non-committal when the subject is broached to them. "Who will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of New York State?" For the first time in the history of the Republican party the year has dawned when a Governor is to be elected without half a dozen candidates being in the field. The Republicans are all a sea over the nominations, national and State. They do not seem to have any policy on the subject. They are waiting for developments. No Republican of sense has displayed a precipitate ambition to succeed Gov. Hill. The Republican party, therefore, by this course has placed itself not in the advanced aggressive position which in the past has given it so much character, but on the defensive—an indication of weakness, which its friends are only too willing to claim and its enemies are only too willing to deny. The election of Mr. Hisecock as senator ruined the hopes of the politicians. The Miller programme before Mr. Miller's defeat was this: To elect Miller United States Senator in 1887, Levi P. Morton as Governor and Chauncey M. Depew as President. The plan was not less ambitious than this plan, nor did it die. Mr. Hisecock, however, has not a change has occurred. Mr. Hisecock has got the presidential bee buzzing in his ears so loud that his friends are asserting that next to James G. Blaine only one Republican can carry New York State this year, and that is Frank Hisecock of Syracuse. Last week the senior New York Senator who was ambitious for the presidency.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.
This year it is the junior Senator, a group of New York Congressmen were discussing the chances of Republican succession in the presidential election. They were present James G. Blaine of Syracuse, Judge Newton W. Tutting, David Wilbur and T. C. Flood, who represents Gov. Hill's home district in Congress. The question arose as to who would be nominated by the Republicans this fall. The Post-Dispatch correspondent in New York writes that the nomination that if Mr. Blaine received the choice of the Republicans he would name a Republican candidate for Governor.

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We Bake Our Own Bread and Pastries.
"THE DELICATESSEN,"
 118 N. Fourth Street, 712 Olive Street,
 716 N. Broadway.

WE WILL and MUST
SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR

Furs
PRICE NO OBJECT.
COME AND SEE THEM.

M. J. Steinberg
 303 N. 4th St.

CITY NEWS.

Crawford's \$25 Tailoring Offer.
 \$7.50 suit to measure, imported Irish
 overcoat, for \$25. This week only. No fit—no
 sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. E. C. Chase.
 Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, \$8.
 Private matters skillfully treated and medi-
 cines furnished. Dr. Dinabier, 814 Pine st.

Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles. cures diseases
 of indigestion, indolence. Call or write.

RUNNING A GREAT RISK.

Eastern Capitalists Investing Heavily in
Southern Mortgages at High Interest.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 9.—Considerable in-
 terest has been aroused by some statistics
 which have been collected, showing that
 Southern and Western lands are fast passing
 into the hands of foreign and Eastern money
 lenders. In Georgia these companies have
 placed many millions of dollars, holding
 mortgages on the finest farm lands in the
 State. The interest paid by the farmer amounts
 to 15 per cent. while the money lenders are
 being poured into the South, notwithstanding
 the fact that Judge Spear of the United States Court has decided
 such interest usurious and the loans accord-
 ingly forfeited. The syndicates have their own
 capital of English and Scotch capitalists, and
 they have such a hold in the South that
 they hope to realize millions of dollars. The
 borrowers have allowed their interest
 payments to lapse, hoping that Judge Spear's
 decision will be sustained, and that they will
 not be forced to pay either principal or inter-
 est. If Judge Spear's decision is sustained, a
 great many Georgia farms will go into the
 hands of the mortgagees, as the farmers can-
 not possibly pay the interest which has lapsed
 upon them.

In the Southwest there is perhaps not less
 than \$200,000,000 invested in this way. In
 Kansas alone over \$20,000,000 has been placed,
 while the money lenders have their local
 agents in every county, seeking farmers in
 need of loans and placing mortgages on their
 lands. Each year millions of dollars of the
 capital placed in this section for which mor-
 tgages, which are not likely to be raised, are
 given to foreign capitalists.

GEN. WASHINGTON SEAWELL.

Death of the Second Oldest Retired General
of the United States Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 9.—Gen.
 Washington Seawell died at his apartments at
 the Berkshire Hotel early this morning. His
 disease was enlargement of the liver, which
 combined with a weight of years, caused his
 death. He leaves only two relatives—his sons,
 Bullitt and J. M. Seawell, who will inherit the
 bulk of his large fortune. He was born in
 Virginia in 1822, graduated from West
 Point in 1842 and entered active service
 as a brevet Second Lieutenant. He was
 in the Seventh Infantry, being made
 Second Lieutenant shortly after. From 1862
 to 1864 he was Disbursing Agent of
 Indian Affairs, from which post he was trans-
 ferred to the position of Adjutant General and
 Aide-de-Camp on Gen. Arbutnot's staff. From
 this on he was actively employed in Indian
 affairs, where he was distinguished by his
 services and was promoted to be Captain in the Eighth
 Infantry. In 1868 Gen. Seawell recommended
 him for brevet of Major, and in 1869 urged his
 appointment to command of the corps of cadets
 at West Point. In 1869 Gen. Seawell was with
 the Second Infantry at Monterey, Cal., and
 was consequently one of the victors in the
 battle of the Mariposa. At the breaking out of the war of the
 rebellion Gen. Seawell hastened to apply for
 active duty and was made a Major in 1861
 and 1862. He was retired in 1862. Though
 on the retired list he did not entirely give up
 his service until March, 1867, when he was fully
 retired, having served forty-six years, and
 eight months in the army. The cause of his
 death was the second oldest general on the
 retired list. Gen. Seawell has lived on the
 Pacific coast since 1864, and has been for the
 greater part of that time a resident of Sonoma
 county, where he owns one of the largest
 ranches in the State.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

A Bill to Correct Defects in the Law Grant-
ing Them Pensions.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 9.—Twenty old men,
 all veterans of the Mexican war, met yester-
 day and drafted a bill to be presented to Con-
 gress by Representative Hitt of the Galena
 District. Some time ago a petition was pre-
 sented to Congress calling attention to the in-
 equalities of the present pension law. The
 petition called especial attention to the pro-
 vision of the law which requires that a
 healthy veteran of the Mexican war should be
 years old before he gets a pension, to the
 fact that enlisted servants who served
 through the war, and who were given pen-
 sions, and to the provisions of the law
 which require that the Mexican war veter-
 an receiving a pension for service in the late
 war must forfeit it or not receive
 their pension. The bill drafted yesterday is designed
 to correct these faults in the present pension law
 by removing the age limit, allowing Mexican
 war veterans who served in the late war to
 receive a pension for service in each of the
 wars and by admitting enlisted servants to the
 pension roll.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Killed by a Freight Train—A Big Immigra-
tion Boom—Texas Topics.

WACO, January 9.—A colored man was
 run over and killed yesterday on the St.
 Louis, Arkansas & Texas track near Mt. Calm.
 ALVARADO, January 9.—J. S. Bingham of
 Shell City, Mo., was run over and killed yester-
 day by a freight train on the Santa Fe
 road.

EL PASO, January 9.—The Dallas Immigra-
 tion movement is meeting with active support
 here. The Board of Trade will act as a
 bureau.

ICK headache is the bane of many lives; to
 cure and prevent it, buy and use
 Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney
 Pills. They are agreeable to take and gentle
 in their action.

Frozen to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 9.—Mrs. Annie
 Weber of this city was found dead yesterday
 morning, sitting on a stump at the north gate
 of National Park. The woman's elbows rested
 on her knees and her face was buried in her
 hands. In this position she had been frozen
 to death. She had an industrious husband
 and seven children. The left arm intoxi-
 cated yesterday afternoon and it is supposed
 upon the stump to rest. Singularly enough
 when found frozen, her lips were wreathed
 in a smile.

FIGHTING AT 'FRISCO.

WAR OF THE MANAGERS AND BALL PLAY-
ERS AT THE GOLDEN GATE.

The Browns charged with being back-
 siders Contract Jumpers—Latham
 and Conner have a Fight—Bob
 Ferguson on the Reserve Rule—Turf
 Statistics for 1887—Sporting News and
 Notes.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

AN FRANCISCO, January
 9.—King Pluvius has
 his inning to-day, and
 very effectively, shutting
 out four clubs and pro-
 hibiting games at both
 grounds. For the sec-
 ond time the East-
 ern ball players have to
 postpone their games
 on account of the rain.
 At Central Park the Chi-
 cago and Phillies were
 scheduled, and at the
 League grounds the
 New York Giants were
 scheduled for their third
 bout with the Havana's,
 the crack local team. It
 was a shower in the fore-
 noon, and in the afternoon the downpour
 copious, and the boys had to sit around the
 saloon stove and swap lies to while away the
 day. Yesterday the St. Louis Browns ex-
 perimented the second successive defeat
 administered by the Phils. It was a shut-out,
 and the score, six to nothing. Crane, the
 New York phenom, pitched for the Phils
 in masterly fashion, the hard-hitting Browns
 gauging him safely but five times, once each
 by Latham, McPherson, O'Neill, Fouts and Bush-
 on, and seven of them remaining standing
 in the dugout. The game was a tale of
 woe for the Browns. When he first appeared
 here Crane was pronounced a dead failure, but
 with the adoption of the amended rules, "three
 strikes and out," he came to the front again,
 and now pitches wonderful ball. Be-
 sides, he is a hitter from "way back
 and will prove a big find for the Gothamites.
 The past has been an eventful week in base
 ball circles. In the first place, the much-
 talked-of series between the St. Louis Browns
 and the New York Giants has been arranged. This was
 enough to keep the goings on for a few
 days. Then the newspapers got to dis-
 cussing the matter, and the result was that
 Michael Kelly, the \$10,000 beauty,
 had departed suddenly for home, a sensation
 was the result.

BROWNS VS. GIANTS.

Since the Browns and the New
 York Giants have been a very lively dis-
 cussion has been going on as to the respective
 merits of the two sides. Manager Appleton,
 in speaking of the Browns, alluded to them as
 a parcel of children when placed alongside
 the team. Then he debated warmly with the
 players taking part and the public being an in-
 terested audience. The game of the Browns
 has been well patronized, people not caring to
 see the New Yorks play a local club, and not
 being particularly in love with the game
 of the Hart Combination. The talk in base
 ball circles was that the Browns were the
 two crack clubs, but there was a managerial
 hitch which proved a barrier to any arrange-
 ment being made. The newspapers got to dis-
 cussing the question, and the result was that
 Manager Hart was forced to declare himself.
 In the call of last Wednesday Manager Hart
 published the following card:

It has been published that myself and
 the management of Central Park are to be
 the New Yorks have not been allowed to
 play the Browns. This I wish most heartily
 to deny, as the Browns are ready and
 anxious to play the Browns on any day
 position. I submitted three separate propo-
 sitions to the managers of the Browns, and
 I then asked that they submit one to me. This
 they have not done. In fact, I have been given
 no opportunity to submit a proposition to them.
 I have submitted this proposition to them. The teams
 under my management will play the Browns
 a series of two games each, one game with each
 to be played at Highgate street grounds and one
 at Central Park. The winning team will be
 at the close of each game the entire gate re-
 ceived or an unreasonable percentage thereof
 that may be agreed upon.

JAMES A. HART.

Business Manager teams playing at Central
 Park.

This set the ball rolling and for the next two
 days the local newspapers stirred up the
 matter. It seems that they are not caring to come
 in contact with the Central Park management,
 and to him was Hart's proposition submitted.
 When the people of the city were told that
 the Browns were to play the Browns, they were
 acting without authority, and last
 Friday there appeared a card from
 the League. It was signed by Mr.
 Moore, the President, said that he
 had not seen Mr. Hart nor had he heard of
 the matter with him in any way. He had un-
 derstood that Hart was not in power after Jan-
 uary 1, and that Fouts was the manager of the
 team. He also learned that Hart had made
 no proposition of the kind to the Browns.
 The same day was publicly announced that
 a series of three games had been arranged to
 be played at Highgate street grounds, and the
 Phils, Manager Hart, and the Central Park
 Association. The Browns were to play the
 home this week, but they were under contract
 not to play on grounds other than those of
 Central Park, and on this point they were
 they turned out, and dickered with the rival
 management. The feeling against the man-
 ager Hart feels disgusted with base ball and
 ball-players. Since he has been here he
 has worked earnestly for the
 fare of the teams, and just when
 he had been working for the Browns,
 Comiskey, Fouts and Bushong get in
 him. The New Yorks now would have
 gone East last week, but the Browns
 people would have had things their own way.
 The New Yorks, Chicago and Phils belong
 to the League Brotherhood, while the St.
 Louis Browns do not. The Chicago and
 Phils are very strong over the St. Louis
 grounds rating President Ward and the
 Brotherhood for the breach of base ball etic-
 quette, and they declare they will make
 trouble and get out an injunction against the
 Browns in case they attempt to play ball in
 this city.

Phenomenal Increase in the Number
of Events and Stake Money.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 9.—In about ten days
 the Goodwin Brothers will issue their turf
 guide for 1888, containing the races run in the
 United States in Canada in 1887. It is a
 bulky volume with over 600
 pages of racing, not including index and other
 admirable features. No one perhaps can
 realize the enormous increase in racing more
 than those engaged in the publication of racing
 guides, and the reporters whose work it is
 to handle turf matters for the daily and
 weekly papers. As a contrast to the amount
 of work now done, one has but to
 glance at the racing in 1871. It was the first
 year of the turf in America. The number of
 races reported that year was 807, of
 which 27 were flat races, 44 hurdle races and
 33 steeplechases. For 1887 the total in the
 United States is 5,741 races, of which 129 were
 won by jumpers. 718 steeplechases and
 71 hurdle races. The total for 1888 was thought
 to be very high, as in fact it was. There were
 8,662 races, of which 1,162 were won by flat
 and 196 by jumpers, a showing of four races less
 than in 1887. The increase in the number of
 races is a large increase, and the increase in the
 latter is a great surprise, seeing that the
 racing was not so good in 1887 as in 1886.
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